

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 29TH, 1895.

NUMBER 5

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.
Tug Bosta always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, Cape Verde, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 16, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. WM. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy Communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Hospitium after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
Rua das Laranjeiras.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cartão. English services: at 11 a.m. Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday—E. E. JOINER and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School at 11 a.m. at Fabiana Carlosa, Sunday Evening 6 p.m. Rev. João Tavares.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa de Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Baía de Capaneze No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.
J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.
Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 35.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 129.—Divine services in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:30 p.m. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rue de Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1550.
Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office and residence: Rua 1º de Março No. 50, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1016.
Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office 23, Rue da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors' House and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa de Moreira, Rua do Livramento, Saude.—Bible services: In English on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; on Mondays at 7 p.m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Reading room open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 66 Rua de Assunção.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.
BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—114 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.
RIO SEANEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BANISTER, Minister. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

AZEVEDO, MURRAY & Co.

Curitiba (Brasil) and Branch Office at Buenos Aires.

Agencies: Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario, Valparaíso.
Exporters and Commission Merchants.

Agencies and correspondence solicited.

Preparers and exporters of best Brands and qualities of Matté (Paraguay Tea.)

AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 600 TONS.

Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world, Respectable agents required.

Bankers:—LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LD.

TELEGRAMS—INDOBANCO.

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,
Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (plaza incluída, rua do Racheiro) to this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

TELEPHONE 8018.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

The Hotel Metropole is luxuriously furnished and is situated at one of the most convenient and

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent bath, electric communications, telephone, tram at the door day and night, carriages for the use of guests, and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

JOSÉ AUGUSTO DAS NAVES,
Manager.

PETROPOLIS

Pension Petropolis.

Comfortable accommodations for families and single gentlemen,

Terms moderate

Avenida 15 de Novembro, 82 and 84.

3 m.

George's Restaurant.

8, Rua do General Camara.

New, centrally-located, clean and well-equipped in every respect.

The proprietor—formerly manager of Whyte's Hotel (Tijuca),

Hotel Cintra and the Restaurant Silva gives his personal attention to the catering.

The service and kitchen are of the best.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE CINTRA

Parlors and Rooms for Families

RESTAURANT

of the highest order with moderate prices.

Manoel Pereira Ribeiro

33, Rua do Ouvidor, 1st and 2nd floors.
Rio de Janeiro.

Shirts to Measure.

To the American & English Gentlemen of Rio.

I beg to solicit a trial order for shirts made to your measure and in any manner according to your taste. I employ only the finest materials and workmanship and guarantee a perfect fit. If you will satisfy me by letter I shall be pleased to call at your office or residence to take your measure.

S. Stanley Jacobs,

79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

Freight Cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. Ltd.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

YOU DO NOT

need much money nowadays to replenish the little necessary articles of your wardrobe, that is of course if you know where to buy a thing right, and surely such articles as collars, cuffs, shirts, neckwear, umbrellas, canes, cannot be bought to better advantage than of the importer. You save the middleman's profit. I import direct the latest and best goods and should be very pleased to have you call even if you do not require anything. Might mention by the way that I have a pure linen collar 18, also an umbrella guaranteed for one year (nobly handles) 17500. Stores on the Ouvidor ask 250 but what is the use of continuing? Just give me five minutes of your time, it will pay you.

S. Stanley Jacobs,

Rua Sete de Setembro, 79

RIO NEWS Bld'g.

1st FLOOR.

WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Sarraiva,
Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.
Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box No. 167

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Established 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the newest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

WITH SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR THE CUSTOMER.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
the use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORED SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Edwin Curran, Labels, Calculators.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUD. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-President.

YOUNG ROBERTSON, } Vice-President.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIEN, Ass't Sec'y.

J. N. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. Ltd.

No. 58, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

GEPP, EDWARDS & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

64, Rua 1º de Março.

P. O. Box 741.

Rio de Janeiro.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire

FOLMOUT, Shropshire

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

858, Calle Caugallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

Insurance.

THE
EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets \$169,056,396.—Surplus \$32,366,750.

Branch Office in Brazil:
Rua Primeiro de Março, No. 41,
Rio de Janeiro.

LOCAL DIRECTORY:

Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman.
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.
Dr. Rodrigues Lima, } Medical-Directors.
Dr. Azevedo Sodré, }
Carlos Pereira Leal, Managing-Secretary,
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

73, Rua Primeiro de Março—1st floor.

**COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.**

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.**

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rim 1^o de Março, No. 73.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL**

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds .. £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
and offers every kind of reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE Co.**

Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,127,500
Reserve fund .. £ 670,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

**NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE
COMPANY**

Established 1886

Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21 Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £ 1,328,751 ..
Uncalled capital .. £ 2,400,751 ..

Agent : P. E. Swanwick,

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62 Rua 1^o de Março.

Banks.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE
BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro :

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000
Realized do £ 900,000
Reserve fund £ 900,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up £ 750,000
Reserve fund £ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following branches
and Agencies:—

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,

PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.

GENOA,

**THE BRITISH BANK OF
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up £ 500,000
Reserve fund £ 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1^o de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co. PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinaghi and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A. NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

— An Iquique telegram of the 16th says that
the laborers there have revolted and pillaged the
city.

— In 1877 Punta Arenas and the adjacent
territory contained less than 1,000 inhabitants.
The population to-day is estimated at 7,000.

— A considerable number of horses are being
shipped from Chile to Peru for both of the
parties engaged in the present civil contest in that
country.

— On the 15th and 17th ult. the Chilean
Congress voted a bill appropriating \$30,000 for
the adoption of precautionary measures against
cholera.

— It is telegraphed from Lima that the defen-
sive works of that city have been completed,
and that the revolutionists are preparing to bom-
bard the place.

— The University professor of geology, Mr.
Alfonso Nogues, has been commissioned by the
government to study and report on the carbon-
iferous beds in the south of the republic. This
is a step in the right direction.—*Chilian Times*.

— From the first proximo the percentage of
duties now payable in bills on London must be
paid in gold coin. It is understood that the
banks are making preparations to supply their
customers with sovereigns. *Apogee* of duties,
the actual customs tariff will continue in oper-
ation during 1895.—*Chilian Times*, Dec. 29.

— The repair and improvement of the road
over the cordillera, *vid* Uspallata, is being
steadily prosecuted, and a considerable amount
of work has been done. In November 142 men
were employed and the expenditure amounted
to 6,785 dols. At the end of that month the
whole of the section from Junca to Salto was
opened for carriage traffic.—*Chilian Times*, Jan.
5th.

— The report that the phylloxera had appear-
ed in some vineyards in the south, happily
turns out to be unfounded. The vines, speak-
ing generally, never looked better, and the
prospects for an abundant and excellent vintage
are very favorable indeed. The outlook for
the barley and wheat crop is also very good,
and an abundant harvest is expected.—*Chilian
Times*.

— A singular case of assassination took place
at 240 San Isidro street, Santiago, on Tues-
day evening, when a Spaniard named Martin
Calzado quarrelled with his wife Carmen Cuni,
whom he brutally knocked down, and after-
wards choked her to death. The assassin was
apprehended, but declared that his wife died in
his arms from an attack of apoplexy.—*Chilian
Times*, Dec. 29.

— A triumph in engineering is reported from the
mountains of Peru, where a twin-screw steamer of
540 tons, 170 feet long and thirty feet wide has
been successfully launched on Lake Titicaca, the
highest navigable waters in the world, more than
13,000 feet above the sea. This steamer, which
belongs to the Peruvian government, and is to be
used for freight and passenger traffic, was built on
the Clyde, then taken apart in more than a
thousand pieces and shipped to Mollendo by sea.
It was then carried to Puno by railway and
transported over the mountains on the backs of
llamas and mules and put together by a Scotch
engineer.

— "A Scotch warehouseman in this same city
of Valparaiso, was lately taking stock, one of his
clerks assisting him. They finished pretty late at
night, and the clerk having made a final tally of
the figures the merchant was delighted to find that
he was richer by about \$2000 than he had antici-
pated. "Mon!" he said, "that's just fionnie.
Here, Awlick, here a whisky an' a cigar an' away
home wi' you." But when Alick returned next
morning he was received with scorn and contum-
ely. "A pretty booty to add up figures, ain't
ye," said the disappointed merchant; "why, mon,
ye added up this year of our Lord 1894 not the
profits of the business!"—*Western Courier*.

— There are some changes in the South Amer-
ican steam ship service which deserve a word of
notice. By a re-arrangement of sailing days and
calling ports between Liverpool and Valparaiso,
the Pacific Steam Navigation Company announce
that they will be able to shorten the passage of
their steamers very appreciably. The omission of
the Brazilian ports by every alternate steamer
during the summer months will certainly be re-
garded with favour. By the omission a saving of
time is gained, the passage to Montevideo being
made in 22 days, and out to Valparaiso in 34 days.
Calling at Rio and omitting Pernambuco and
Bahia the passage will occupy one more day, and
calling at all ports Valparaiso is reached in 36
days. As regards the mails two days have to be
taken off on account of their shipment at Lisbon.
The vessel leaves Liverpool on Thursday and is
caught at Lisbon by the Saturday evening mail
from London. The mails for Santiago are to be
landed at Coronel and reach the Chilean capital
on the day following. The time from the River
Plate to Coronel via the Straits will be nine days,
and to Santiago ten days only. On the homeward
voyage the speed is accelerated, and the sailing
day from Valparaiso will be Tuesday instead of
Saturday as at present. The first sailing from the
West Coast on the new plan will be 22nd January
next.—*Transport*, Dec. 14, 1894.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-
ican newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-
tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought

Collections of stamps purchased

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piazzi & Lubin's and Royal

Permanence and Pear's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance.)

Subscription: \$50.00 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £4 abroad (30¢ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 each; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

70, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 300.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 29th, 1895.

THE case with which the small state of Espirito Santo has been able to raise a loan in Europe of £700,000, is a subject for thoughtful consideration. We must admit that it is a source of no slight satisfaction to the inhabitants of a small and comparatively unknown state to be able to make so successful a debut in the great financial world, but, unfortunately, a success like this is not always an unmixed blessing. Sometimes good credit is a source of great danger, as many of the Latin-American republics now know to their shame and bitter humiliation. It may be that the state of Espirito Santo needs this money, and that she will make good use of it; on that question we have nothing to say just now. We must say, however, that the total revenue of the state for the current year is estimated at only 3,311,000\$ (say £144,000), that the expenditures authorized very nearly absorb this amount, and that the interest and amortization service on this new debt will absorb fully one-fourth of this revenue, thus creating a deficit of over 800,000\$ a year unless new sources of income are discovered. This is certainly not a good beginning for a new, half-organized and sparsely-settled state, threatened with political disorder and unable to support a much heavier burden of taxation. It is true that the soil of Espirito Santo is fertile, that the coffee industry is steadily increasing and that other industries might be successfully established, but we know how easily all these are counterbalanced here in Brazil by a little misgovernment. The great danger, however, lies in the demoralization which is sure to follow closely on the heels of such easily-realized loans. We have the example of the Argentine provinces before us, and it is one which no self-respecting people would care to follow. It is a record of reckless extravagance and folly, of dishonesty and repudiation. Ten of these provinces owe an aggregate of \$131,685,833 gold on foreign loans, and they do not even pretend to pay any part of the interest on this huge indebtedness. Their incomes are hopelessly inadequate to meet the interest, and they are no longer troubling themselves about it. It may be said that the financiers who floated these loans are equally to blame, to which we fully agree, but this takes nothing from the moral and financial responsibility incurred, nor from the discredit and shame caused by the dishonesty and repudiation which followed. The whole world now knows how the money was spent, and this adds to the shame of the transaction. To avoid such a state of affairs here in Brazil, prompt steps should at once be taken to restrict the borrowing capacity of the states, and the financiers of Europe should limit the credit facilities which they are accustomed to offer. In this the press on

both sides of the Atlantic can render invaluable service in seeking to check the thirst for great credit operations which is sure to come later on. If something is not done, a half dozen states will be seeking loans before the year closes and in a few short years the Argentine experience will be once more repeated to the shame and discredit of Brazil, and to the prejudice of thousands of European investors who are accustomed to buy on the mere representations of the financial agents who float such loans.

SINCE Friday last the streets of this city have again been the theatre of riotous demonstrations on the part of a small faction of Brazilian citizens. Naturally these disturbances are creating alarm and apprehension among the residents of the city, and are seriously injuring the credit of the country abroad. They are serving to show the world that the Brazilian people are not prepared for a republican form of government, and that revolution will probably soon be the normal condition of the country, just as it has been in all the other Latin-American republics. It is useless, perhaps, to expect any other result. There are no principles at stake in the disturbances which are now agitating the city, nor is there even the incentive of party rivalry. A small group of demagogues and roughs, fancying that they alone have the sacred fire of republican principles in their keeping, are seeking to impose their narrow views on the country by force. They are chauvinists and are therefore seeking to drive foreigners away from the country. To this end they are constantly attacking the Portuguese and are doing all that ignorance and petty malice can invent to insult foreigners of every nationality. During the revolt this faction was protected and favored by the President, for which reason its members are ardent admirers of Floriano Peixoto, and have been ardent advocates of a scheme to continue his dictatorship, in violation of the constitution and of the election which placed Prudente de Moraes in the presidency. Another object of their antipathy is the newspaper *Jornal do Brazil*, owned and edited by a gentleman who was the commander-in-chief of the national guard during the revolt. No one questions the loyalty of this gentleman, but as he has always been opposed to the barbarities and oppressive acts of certain officials, and as he has now opened his columns to narrations of the criminal acts committed by government forces in various places, this group of partisans has come to the conclusion that the said paper must be raided. For the last four days, therefore, groups of disorderly characters have gathered in the streets for the express purpose of attacking this particular newspaper, and to attack others as well should the opportunity be favorable. The chief of police, however, has not hesitated to take prompt measures to repress the first signs of violence, and the intended assaults have been prevented. Some trifling conflicts have occurred and two military students, who had no business whatever with such a demonstration, have been hurt. Last night there was some firing and it is said that casualties resulted, but of this we have no certain information. At this moment the situation is highly critical and some trifling incident may precipitate a conflict. The chief of police is clearly right in the measures which he has taken to repress violence, but in our opinion he might go one step further. The leaders of these illegal demonstrations are well known. Why not arrest them and bind them to keep the peace? Why

should the police wait for an assault from these men? They are conspiring against the government, and are disturbing peace and good order in the streets. They are trying to prove, also, that a civil government can not maintain order, and that we must have their favorite military dictator back at Itamaraty. Their mistake should be proved to them at once, and it should be demonstrated in so practical a manner that they will not care to repeat the offence.

THE decision of the supreme military tribunal on the question whether the naval cadets are to be included in the amnesty decree of the 1st instant, is a curious illustration of the indirect means sometimes found necessary to accomplish what is generally considered right. The decree in question offered amnesty to all deserters of the rank and file (*praças de pret*) of the army, navy, national guard, police and fire brigade. As the cadets are required to enlist as *praças de pret* on entering the military and naval schools, and as they are classed and treated as *praças* in the regulations of those establishments, the question naturally arose whether they were entitled to the immunities offered by this amnesty decree. The extreme partisans of the last government were of course bitterly opposed to the concession, while the conservative people of all classes and parties were either openly or secretly in favor of it. What the President thought, or whether he foresaw this complication, we do not know, but it may be safely assumed that the decision as it now stands is not much of a disappointment to him. The circumstance that this decision has placed the supreme military tribunal, composed of several prominent officers of the army and navy, on record as favorable to an extension of the principle of amnesty, and inversely as opposed to a continuation of the vindictive repression advocated by the partisans of the last government, must be considered as a decided triumph for the friends of peace and concord. It must also be considered as a signal defeat of the men who have been advocating proscription and repression, and who have been trying to make the world believe that they represented the wishes and feelings of the Brazilian people. The world is slowly learning, however, that the extreme partisans of Marshal Peixoto do not represent the Brazilian people; they are but a small faction, though with the armed classes behind them they must be considered a strong and extremely dangerous faction. The great majority of the Brazilian people, however, is heartily in accord with this decision of the supreme military tribunal, and would rejoice were the provisions of this amnesty act carried even further. Were the President also to try pacification in Rio Grande instead of armed repression, he would find himself supported by the Brazilian people with genuine enthusiasm. The country is thoroughly tired of this insane effort to maintain the authority of a political usurper in Rio Grande, and they are now beginning to realize what such an effort means. Were the executive to decree general amnesty and then place the government of Rio Grande in the hands of an interventor, as is the custom in Argentina, the war would come to an end, and an opportunity would be given to reorganize the administration of that state in accordance with the wishes of the people. Such a measure might not suit the *bravos* who are prosecuting a war for their own selfish purposes, but the country will care very little for all this. It wants peace and harmony, and will gladly second every effort which the President can make in that direction.

QUARANTINE DATA.

The following letters from the masters of vessels detained in quarantine at Ilha Grande have been received by the agents in this city. As they are of supreme interest at this time, we take much pleasure in placing them on record.

S.S. "Mortlake,"

Ilha Grande, Jan. 19th, 1895.

Messrs. W. Samson & Co.,

Rio de Janeiro.

Dear Sirs.—I have just had a conversation with Capt. Robertson, S.S. *Twickenham*. The state of affairs on board is very bad; there have been two deaths and the last one only two days ago—cholera in both cases. They have very little food left and are short of water. If they receive pratique tomorrow, they will be unable to reach Rio de Janeiro, as they have no bunker coals. They can get no attention from the authorities here. No doctor will visit the vessel, and, from what Capt. Robertson says, the vessel will lay here until all hands are dead.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours truly,

T. S. FOSTER,
Master.

S.S. *Twickenham*,

Ilha Grande, 20 Jan., 1895.

Messrs. Samson & Co.,

Rio.

Dear Sirs.—I have several times tried to write you, also to telegraph, but the quarantine authorities have always refused to take anything from the ship.

Since writing the enclosed letter on the 17th, our cook died during the night of the 17th.

Please arrange to have the articles mentioned in other letter sent here as soon as allowed.

The hay was all finished on the 5th, and the cattle were without hay for seven days, when we got three days' hay, and they are now four days again without hay. All our water finished to-day, so the cattle won't last many more days unless something is done quickly.

I don't know who is to blame for our first nine days' detention here, as till then we were all right.

Yours truly,

CHAS. ROBERTSON.

In reply to the foregoing letters, which were published in the *Jornal do Commercio*, the port health inspector denies the statements made, and says that the lazaretto doctor at Ilha Grande, Dr. João Baptista Malheiros, has rendered medical aid daily to the sick. He does not tell us how this medical relief was rendered, nor does he assert that Dr. Malheiros ever went on board one of these vessels. As Dr. José da Silveira is stationed here in Rio de Janeiro, he is of course unable to say anything from personal observation.

We have, however, the explicit statement that no medical aid was given, by which we understand that no medical visits to the sick were made. The effort to treat a sick man by coming alongside in a steam-launch and shouting instructions about a patient you have never seen, can hardly be called a medical visit, nor will it be considered as valuable medical relief by those whose lives are in danger. We have the testimony of eye-witnesses that the medical visits are made in this manner.

Dr. José da Silveira also tries to show that hay and water have been furnished regularly. How does he know? Captain Robertson says that his cattle were without hay seven days, then a supply was furnished which lasted three days, and then up to the 30th they had been again without for four days. Capt. Robertson was on the spot and knew what he was talking about; Dr. José da Silveira is here in Rio de Janeiro and knows only what is reported to him.

To paraphrase, we might say: "It is easy, my dear sir, to write denials, and to paint this or that fact in colors more or less rose-tinted, when one wishes to cover up defects." The truth is, the sanitary authorities are working on suppositions, and they are enforcing quarantines without the facilities for treating a dangerously contagious disease. More than this, they are proceeding without the slightest regard for the rights of life and property, and have

made but a feeble effort, so far as we can see, to alleviate the sufferings of those imprisoned at the Ilha Grande quarantine station. And, worse than all, they have shown themselves to be afraid of personally treating the cases which come under their care, thus showing themselves unworthy of the posts they occupy and the profession to which they belong.

COFFEE-STEALING.

The following representation, signed by all the prominent coffee-exporters of the city, has been presented to the chief of police. Efforts have been made to protect the coffee in question by direct interference with the operations of the thieves, but without effect, the latter drawing their knives on any one interfering with them. They steal coffee in open daylight, both in the street and in the Docas, and then walk directly into a neighboring *candia*, where it is weighed and sold. More flagrant cases of robbery have never occurred; and yet thus far no protection has been furnished, either by the police, by the custom-house authorities, or by the manager of the Docas.

The representation is as follows:
To His Excellency the Chief of Police:

The undersigned, merchant exporters of coffee, beg to call your attention to a fact so anomalous and serious that they are certain, if the truth be verified, that vigorous measures for its repression will not be delayed.

It treats of the following: of the perfectly-organized robbery by individuals who, awaiting the arrival of the wagons which carry coffee to the Docas Dom Pedro II, assault them and violate the bags, taking from them the largest quantity of coffee possible.

At first sight it would seem strange that an occurrence of such gravity could take place with the greatest possible publicity and in the presence of innumerable witnesses, and that it should not be repressed.

But, your excellency, this is because the authors of these assaults, as the undersigned have already stated, compose a numerous group and are thus able to resist all those who seek to oppose their exactions.

Our coffee-carriers, those who have this service in charge, have been terrorized, and naturally so, by the violence practised by individuals of the worst character. The drivers are principally the victims of this gang of daring criminals; but, threatened even with death, they have become coerced and unable to defend the merchandise entrusted to them.

The most violent assaults are practised when the wagons are stationed in front of the doors of the Docas, affording time to the assailants for their vandalism.

What is most surprising, your excellency, is that these facts are witnessed by the numerous personnel of the Docas, by persons of the neighborhood, and by others, who are not moved to interfere, frightened by the audacity of the assailants.

To these should be added other thefts of coffee in the passage of the wagons to the pier, and also when there deposited for the final embarkation. Here others are the robbers, the conductors themselves of the coffee being accepted for such service without any previous inquiry, in view of its urgency.

The destination of the coffee stolen by these and others, both outside and inside the docks, is usually the eating-houses (*tasernas*) of the neighborhood, the refuge of those individuals given to the constant practice of crime.

In these terms the undersigned request that your excellency will deign to order that an investigation should be opened in regard to the facts set forth, and solicit, as a measure of precaution, that a sufficient force for the protection of the property of others thus daily assaulted, be stationed at the place.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th Jan., 1895.

(Signed.) Levering & Co.; Hard, Rand & Co.; Arbuckle Bros.; p.p. James B. Kennedy; p.p. J. W. Doane & Co.; W. E. Burch; W. F. McLaughlin & Co.; p.p. John S. Keogh; Frank Norton & Co.; Phipps Brothers & Co.; Steinwender, Stoffregen & Co., p.p. Ed. J. Mellor; p.p. Norton, McGraw & Co., Limited; S. Mauser; Wilson & Co.; Ed. Johnston & Co.; p.p. Wille, Schmitz & Co.; Gustavo Wachneldt; Pecher & Co.; Karl Valais & Co.; Zenha Ramos & Co.; Faria, Cunha & Co.; John Moore & Co.; Rich. Riemer & Co.; Robert do Coutto & Co.; p.p. James Matthews & Co.; D. L. Lacombe; Avelar Leuba & Co.; p.p. Watson, Ritchie & Co.; Hugh Montgomery; p.p. Ed. Ashworth & Co.; C. J. Gemmell.

From the *Jornal do Brazil*, January 22.

AN EXPLANATION.

The position which I have assumed since the purchase of the *Jornal do Brazil* has been frank and undoubtedly independent.

Since the outbreak of the revolt of 6th September I have frankly and decidedly shown myself opposed to this crime against the country, and opposed to this political imbecility; and in accordance with all my companions of the national guard, this city I organized the 2nd and 3rd brigades of infantry, in the same manner as the 2nd had already been organized under the command of my distinguished friend and companion, Manoel Cotta.

On the night of the 8th September 1893, being at the headquarters of the brigade, perfecting its mobilization, I was called by telephone to the palace of Itamaraty, and was immediately introduced to Marshal Floriano Peixoto, then Vice-President of the republic. His Excellency stated that I had been nominated commander in chief

of the national guard pro tem, and after listening and not agreeing to the suggestions which I made to him, he determined that I should on the very next day take charge, having beforehand combined and decided as to the way in which I should proceed in the delicate circumstances of the moment.

From that time to the 16th April 1894, all the world knows what zeal, what dedication, what sacrifice, and what an example of citizenship and patriotism was displayed by the glorious national guard of the federal capital, under my interim command.

But whatever might have been the exigencies, whatever might have been the necessities, I never desisted from protesting most energetically when circumstances permitted it, whenever there was any attempt at an open violation of or disregardable of the moments of displeasure or disagreeable conferences with these generals, Enéas Galvão, Costello and Floriano Peixoto were invariably caused by the determined resistance which I made to the acts of government agents who infringed directly or indirectly the law, for which we were fighting, for which we abandoned our homes, and for which so much worthy and generous blood was spilt.

So it will be seen that, always striving for the law, and for justice, and being accompanied in this sublime and patriotic plan by my brave and dedicated comrades, from the illustrious and loyal chief of staff Colonel Cotta, to the youngest of the officers worthy of this honor. I could never countenance the procedure of the nominal defenders of the law and of authority whose acts of savagery, brutality and inhumanity constricted strongly with the orders that came directly from Marshal Floriano Peixoto, which I affirm this on my word of honor, never ordered directly or through the medium of the minister of war, to proceed against the laws in force relating to executions or irreparable evils which could not be justified in time.

I was always a vigilant watchman of the rights of the national guard, of the armed civilians in fact. And if at any time they were oppressed, the organization owes it to the inexperience of some of its members or to ignorance of the laws on the part of others.

How often have I plucked from the wrath of certain delegates of the central power unfortunate guards and inexperienced officers whom those gentlemen treated as their slaves, or as their inferiors. And in this matter, never was my complaint of mine ever neglected either by the Marshal, or by his ministers.

Now, this is what annoys those who do not wish to understand my position. They know that I do not mind matters in questions of principle, and therefore I could never have been apart from the crimes and outrages of Sepetiba, Magé, Paraná, Recife, Santa Catharina, and others. I, who would not hesitate, in the time of war, to vote in a legal and legitimate council, for the death of the revolutionary inciters or chiefs of the revolt who did so much harm to our country, I can never agree with these cold and heinous assassinations, without trial, without proofs, disastrous as the revolt itself.

As for what? The government chiefs, when taken prisoners by the revolutionists, were not killed, but they were set at liberty on parole, and are nearly all living, except those who succumbed in battle; and shall we, defenders of the law, who lent moral and material support to law and authority, ever be authors of those dark occurrences which Brazil already points to with horror, and which humanity should exclude from its association? Never!

And as there might be injustices, and as political perverseness might cast at some ignominious accusations, I thought it proper that public opinion should be informed of those excesses, so that the accused might defend themselves. I publish the accusations honorably, without concealment, without aggression. At the same time I have offered the accused a complete defence gratuitously. But why do they not make use of this means of defence? No: they prefer attacking an independent journal that always showed a rare example of impartiality, and in whose leading articles were only words of praise for the energetic marshal who endeavored to save authority and law.

It must be observed, however, whatever might have been the grudge, which only tends to show the disposition of the aggressors, whatever might have been the rage with which speculators or fanatics possessed themselves, I wish one thing only to be very clear: that is, that I defended the right, law, and authority, by the aid of the ex-vice-president of the republic, Marshal Floriano Peixoto. I am in agreement with all the acts which were necessary, *within the law*, to save the republic, and I protest that the blood uselessly and illegally spilt will never revert on the heads of the sons of

DR. FERNANDO MENDES DE ALMEIDA.

From the *Financial News*, December 31st.

LATIN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

In South American securities 1894 has been a year of revival, as the appended table clearly shows.

The most brilliant advance has been made by Uruguay bonds, which have put nearly 75 points to their credit. This is due as much to the judicious marketing of the large holding of the Baring estate as to the regular remittance of funds to meet the debt service. It was in March that a block of £1,000,000 sterling of Uruguayan was acquired by a syndicate at 40, which had an option to take £600,000 at 45. Sales were made at the same time of Buenos Aires Waterworks bonds, and again in September and November the syndicate took over further large lots, thus paving the way to the winding up of the prolonged liquidation of the Baring estate. While the punctual fulfilment of all obligations enabled Uruguayan bonds to get the full benefit of these operations, the advance in Argentines has been somewhat checked by the eccentricities of Dr. Terry, the national finance minister, whose objections to a settlement with the guaranteed railways

on a basis acceptable to the latter, have created a feeling of distrust. Brazilian loans close almost at the highest point of the year with a gain of about 18 in the representative loan. The conclusion of the civil war in April was the signal for the upward movement, which was artificially stimulated in September, when the balance of the Minas loan was placed, and the further borrowing operations were contemplated. Brazilian finance is unmistakably top-heavy, and the rise in these bonds cannot be regarded with unmixed satisfaction. Chili has improved with the gradual recovery of the republic from the effects of the civil war, the accumulation of specie in view of the introduction of a gold basis for the circulation helping to reassure investors. The troubles of the Peruvian Corporation are due to the fall in silver and the political unrest, which together kill business and arrest development in the republic. The ingrained dishonesty of Peruvian politicians has added to the embarrassments of the corporation, whose revenues are becoming terribly attenuated. To the fall in silver must be ascribed the renewed assaults of Guatemala and Costa Rica, but the absence of good faith in both cases prevents them from receiving the sympathy so freely extended to Mexico. That republic is struggling gamely on to pay its gold obligations in full, and everyone hopes that the strain may not become too severe for the resources of the country and the fidelity of its government.

	Dec. 30, 1893	1894	Highest, 1894	Lowest, 1894	Dec. 29, 1894
Argentine, 1886....	67½	69½	60½	68	68
Do. Funding....	72	74½	62½	71½	71½
Brazil, 1889....	57½	77½	54½	75½	75½
Chilian, 1890....	83	92	80½	90	90
Costa Rica, "A"....	62½	62½	37½	38	38
Mexican Sixes....	66½	72½	57	71½	71½
Peruvian Corp. Pref.	14½	16	8½	9	9
Do. Debts....	54½	56½	43	43	43
Uruguay....	34½	49½	34½	49½	49½

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 22nd says that the Buenos Aires papers announce the reappearance of cholera in Rosario and Cordoba.

—The Uruguayan government has resolved upon a revision of its customs tariff, and has appointed seven commissioners to report upon it.

—The intendente of Quarahim has been charged with an investigation of the recent invasion of Uruguayan territory, and he arrived in Montevideo on the 27th.

—There were 13,702 deaths in the city of Buenos Aires during the past year. This shows an average of 23 per thousand, estimating the population as 600,000.

—Congress, instead of insisting upon the liquidation of all the insolvent state banks, is passing an iniquitous law which will give the debtors to those establishments the opportunity of getting rid of their debts without paying them.—*B. A. Herald.*

—The *Buenos Aires Herald* has celebrated the advent of a new year by coming out in an eight-page form, which is a great improvement on its old-fashioned blanket sheet. The *Herald* is showing new life and vigor in all its departments and deserves the success it is making such a struggle to achieve.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that Congress has approved the general amnesty measure. The radicals have announced their intention to oppose the Urquibut government. Up to that date there had been 87 suspected cases of cholera in Buenos Aires, of which 14 resulted fatally.

—An attempt was made in Montevideo to hold a meeting on the evening of the 23rd inst. as a manifestation against Brazil because of the recent violation of Uruguayan territory. The police interfered to disperse the meeting, and a conflict ensued, resulting in the wounding of several citizens. Several of the persons who signed the call have been arrested.

—The Court of Appeal has decided that Haupt, the miller of Bolivar, who killed a police official in self-defence, is free from guilt in the matter. Nevertheless, he has been for two years in prison, has had his business ruined and has been put to great expense in defending himself. The province ought to compensate him for all this.—*B. A. Herald.*

—The minister of foreign affairs will propose to the Brazilian minister that a South American congress shall be held in Rio Janeiro in order to establish a customs and sanitary union of the states of this continent.—*Montevideo Times.* It is a beautiful idea, on paper, but it won't work. No one state will yield enough of its dictatorial authority to give the projected "union" the shadow of an individuality.

—Some years ago the yellow fever was making ravages in Memphis, Tenn., U.S. A. bark came to this port from Portland, Oregon, on the Pacific, 2500 miles from Memphis, around Cape Horn in the winter, after a hundred days at sea, all the being well frozen, but our health board put the ship and crew in quarantine. This seems incredible but we vouch for the exact truth of the statement, and it is doubtful whether we have advanced much since then.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—It is announced that on the reopening of Brazilian Congress there will be presented to the Senate the impeachment of Peixoto and his accomplices on the charges of violating the Constitution, abusive and arbitrary proceedings, and attacks on the life and property of citizens. Bravo! That sounds good and healthy. That is the proper way to treat ex-presidents who have misbehaved themselves, and is an example to the rest of South America. We would like to see a little of the same spirit here and in Argentina. The impeachment of an ex-president—or of several—would have a wonderfully wholesome effect.—*Montevideo Times.*

—It is said that the sanitary state in Santa Fé is becoming worse, though a Havana telegram of Sunday says that the few cases there do not present the character of an epidemic.

—The extraordinary intensity of the rain of Tuesday may be judged that in 95 minutes down pour the pluviometer registered 565 millimetres. This was heavier than the storm that caused the disastrous inundations in Mendoza. This record was for the capital, in the interior it appears to have been milder, though the Estancia Urione gives a record of 83.9, presumably for a longer period.—*Montevideo Times*, January 17th.

—The "suspected" case among the passengers by the *Stinburg* turned out to be nothing worse than ordinary "colic," and the passengers have been allowed to land. From all we hear of the treatment on Flores Island, it is strange something worse than colic is not produced there, for this remarkable languor and quarantine station, where people are sent to purify themselves, seems in a fit state for breeding every contagion and pestilence known.—*Montevideo Times*, January 16th.

—Telegrams of the 22nd state that the Argentine Congress accepted President Saenz Pena's resignation by 70 votes. The public treated the event with the greatest indifference. The vice-president, Dr. Uriburu, at once took steps to secure a cabinet which, it was believed, would be composed of men free from the complications and he will unquestionably afford the country a stronger and more rational administration than that of his unfortunate predecessor.

—We are not conceited enough to attribute the altered instructions given to policemen with respect to first aid to the wounded, to our propaganda, but we are very glad to note that in the sad accident to two labourers which occurred in central station on Thursday last, the police did not wait for any inspector or commissary, but allowed a medical man present to assist them, and fetching stretchers as quickly as possible, removed the sufferers to the hospital without any unnecessary delay. We are as quick as any of our colleagues in denouncing abuses, but are also very glad to have an opportunity like the present of recognising an effort to improve a department of the public service.—*The Review*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 29.

—Judge Anrecochea who in union with the third arbitrator passed an iniquitous sentence on the Great Southern railway, condemning them to pay to one José Vicente Benites the sum of \$480,930 for a small fraction of land in Matipi, has not waited until the case was definitely decided by the Supreme National Court, which body it is referred, but has placed an embargo on the ticket and goods office of the company in Plaza Constitución. The company have however got the better of him because they have closed the ticket offices and sell all the tickets in the train; no collections are being made for freights, so that the company has virtually nothing for the Judge to lay his hands upon.—*The Review*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 29.

—The latest quarantine freak is to the effect that horses can not be admitted from countries infested with cholera. This phase of lunacy has been developed at Montevideo, where the celebrated Frank Brown's circus was under a quarantine about the middle of the month. When his period of quarantine had nearly expired, Mr. Brown was advised by the sanitary pirates that he would not be permitted to land his horses. No previous announcement had been made of such a resolution; its enforcement against the first applicant is all the notice these irresponsible dictators think it necessary to give. If Argentine cattle can be landed in Brazil, surely horses from Brazil might be landed in Uruguay—but the health board can not see it!

—From the remote fastnesses of Chillico the cry of the oppressed reaches us. In spite of the fact that the population in that part of the country is already but scanty, and that something might be done to develop industries if the workers were left unmolested, and the railway were completed, recruiting agents are said to be busy, and we presume their methods do not take the form of mild persuasion, but are rather akin to those of the good that our army does, beyond maintaining in their position rulers who have forfeited the confidence of the country—provided they retain the allegiance of the officers—or assisting in the spread of cholera, we might now dispense with recruiting for a little while.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The damage and loss of life caused by the inundation at Mendoza was much greater than was at first supposed. The houses in the eastern part of the city have been greatly injured and many of them were undermined by the water and fell. The streets are full of furniture, carriages, carts, and all kinds of household effects. There are numbers of dead animals in the streets and watercourses. The markets are completely inundated. The exact number of the killed is not known, but it is not less than 50, mostly children. More than 200 persons are homeless and they have been lodged temporarily in the club house in course of erection and the custom house. The municipal authorities are now demolishing the houses which are in a dangerous condition.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—This year's crop of wheat is estimated by the *Pressa* at 2,944,937,000 kilos, which it divides as follows:

Buenos Aires.....	345,132,000 kilos
Santa Fé.....	1,294,346,000 "
Entre Rios.....	223,750,000 "
Cordoba.....	178,729,000 "
of which 1,856,239,000 kilos are destined for export and 188,718,000 for manufacture into flour.	
Our contemporary calculates the area cultivated for wheat growing, and therefore from which this year's crop may be estimated, as follows:—	
Buenos Aires.....	450,000 hectares
Santa Fé.....	2,000,000 "
Entre Rios.....	290,300 "
Cordoba.....	250,000 "

—*Spot and Parting*, Buenos Aires.

—Buenos Aires telegram of the 25th state that all the political prisoners, both civil and military, have been set at liberty by virtue of the recent amnesty decree.

—Secret sessions have been held by both chambers to consider, it is supposed, the state of the boundary question with Chile. It seems that, if the dividing line be marked strictly in accordance with the terms of the convention, Chile will obtain about 1000 leagues of what has always been treated as Argentine territory, including the pasture land allotted to the Welsh colonists and a part of the gold fields. Of course, this would be very annoying, especially to the Welshmen, but our advice to the Argentines is faithfully to comply with the terms of the treaty, no matter how disadvantageous they may be, and if Chile should thereby acquire territory which is needed by this country, equitable terms can no doubt be arranged for getting it back. England has often been a sufferer by treaties and arbitrations, but she never went back from her word nor sought to evade the obligations of a treaty.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, January 6th.

—On Tuesday morning the steamer *Freshfield*, of the Norton Line of New York, arrived at Flores Island from Buenos Aires. She was bound for New York, having on board 70,000 dried hides and 2,000 bales of wool, expecting to take up another 1,000 bales of wool on the north side, the *Freshfield* ran around between the first and second island, remaining stuck with her bow towards the west of the passenger's mole, on a rocky bottom. The str. *Helios* worked for an hour trying to tow her off, but without avail. Some tugs also went out in the afternoon but their services were refused. Yesterday, however, it was seen that her situation was rather serious, and the services of Lussich's salvage tugs were accordingly accepted, and the *Haracan*, *Empress*, *Toro* and other tugs were despatched at once. As efforts to move her proved unavailing, preparations were made for taking out her cargo, which work was proceeding, with every hope of ultimate success, at the time of writing.—*Montevideo Times*, January 17. Later telegraph advices, as our readers are aware, are to the effect that the steamer had finally been saved and had been taken into Montevideo for repairs.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The 20th infantry, coming from the south, arrived at São Paulo on the 20th inst.

—The epidemic at Porto Novo is said to be declining. There have been 12 deaths from it in the place.

—The faculty of the Ouro Preto school of mines has voted against moving its domicile. They ask for a new edifice.

—Various citizens of Maranhão have united to create a university in that city, which is to be called the "Universidade Nova Athenas".

—At Lorena, São Paulo, it has rained so heavily lately that the Parahyba has overflowed its banks and inundated a part of the town.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* is informed that Wolff, the fugitive proprietor of the *Crerion*, of that city, is now established at Santos, São Paulo.

—Maranhão papers up to the 13th inst. state that a detachment of 50 men of the 5th infantry, had left for Boa Vista, Goyaz, under the command of Lieut. Silva Leite.

—The Nor hk *Dux*, loaded with coal, which had been wrecked off the port of Maranhão, was sold at auction in that city and realized only 1,000\$000 for hull and cargo.

—The station of Barra Funda, on the São Paulo railway, was burned on the 20th inst. It is supposed that the fire originated from the sparks thrown out by some passing locomotive.

—The *Epoca* of Franca, São Paulo, says that that town is threatened with grave disorders, which will surely occur if the state government does not take prompt measures with the police force stationed there.

—A new weekly publication has appeared in Juiz de Fora under the title of *A Cruz*. It is primarily a religious paper, but intends to discuss politics and other questions of public interest. The *Cruz* has our best wishes for a long and useful career.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 24th inst. says that the port of Itaquí, Rio Grande do Sul, had been completely closed by orders of the military commanders in that district. The mails are exchanged in the middle of the river with those from Alvear, Argentina.

—Those who have been such ardent defenders of the cause of "legalidade" should find some way to explain, deny or excuse the massacres and assassinations which are now coming to light. The scenes at Magé, if true, are not what one might expect from a civilized people.

—A Santos telegram of the 24th inst. says that from December up to the 22nd inst., 32 cases of yellow fever had been received at the yellow fever hospital, of which 9 died, 4 were under treatment and the balance had recovered. The sanitary state of the city was considered good.

—According to the *Pharol* of Juiz de Fora, the immigration officials in Minas Geraes have shown themselves incompetent to deal with the reception and distribution of immigrants. They first celebrate contracts for the transportation of Italians to Brazil, but when they arrive here the officials are not ready for them, as occurred in the case of the *Intiativa*, most of whom were left to take care of themselves, without food and shelter, in the streets of Juiz de Fora. Of the immigrants in the *hospedaria* there, the national government took 600 of them to the Finkbeins *hospedaria*, because the Minas planters were receiving them, and because of the danger of a cholera outbreak where they were. The Italians will do well to keep away from Minas Geraes.

—There was a heavy rainfall at Quisada, Ceará, on the evening of the 9th inst., the pluviometer registering 30 millimetres. This is considered the beginning of a good winter.

—The Salesian fathers are to establish an agricultural school at Cachoeiro do Campo, Minas Geraes. This is a step in the right direction. If the good fathers can now induce the *macidade* to go there, they will deserve more from the country than all the men together who have worn shoulder-straps.

—The directory of the "republicano federalista" party in Bahia has resolved to change its name to "republicano federal". This party presents the name of Dr. Severino Santos Vieira as a candidate for the seat in the Senate made vacant by the election of Dr. Manoel Victorino to the vice-presidency.

—On the 20th inst. a negro named Romaldo assaulted the wife of a colonist on the plantation of Sr. Salvador Toledo, in the municipality of Capivary, São Paulo. Toldo, in his designs, he procured a bushhook, and killed her with it. He was captured and taken into Capivary, but on the following morning was taken from the prison by a mob and lynched.

—In Ceará there was great scarcity of food early in the month. On the 13th fresh beef was sold at \$200—2500, and fish from 800 reis to 1500 per kilo. The municipal council then interfered and arranged a tariff of prices with the hucksters by which fresh beef is to be sold at 800 reis with bone and 1500 per kilo without bone to the end of March next. From April to December the price is to be 600 and 800 reis.

—The case of lynching at Capivary, São Paulo, was carried out so brutally that it diminished the sympathy which the lynchings might otherwise count upon. They broke into the prison, entered the assassin to the street outside, and then killed him like a rabid dog, with stones and shots. They then poured two tins of kerosene over the body and set fire to it, burning it to cinders. Why is it not possible to do these things decently and in order? If the laws will not repress crime, then lynching is defensible, but it should be carried out as an example of justice, and not of savage brutality.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Engineer Jorge Rademaker, for a long time chief of traffic, has been appointed sub-director of the Central railway.

—Traffic has been re-established on the Carangola line through the personal efforts of the railway officials. The panic over the *Paiz* cholera has begun to subside.

—The S. Paulo state government has been asked for a concession for a narrow gauge railway from Jahu to the Itapuru colony. The petitioner asks for a 60 years concession and 5% guarantee on \$8,000,000.

—The Conde d'Eu railway (guaranteed) has declared a dividend of 20 per share, less income tax, making with the interim dividend paid in August a total of 4½ per cent. for the year ending June 30th, 1894.

—The government has authorized the Bahia and S. Francisco company to issue new rolling stock to a maximum cost of 472,000\$, charging the same to the working expenses of the next two years.

—The Minas state government has appointed Dr. Alvaro da Silveira as chief of the geographical and geological commission of that state, and Dr. Augusto Cesar de Vasconcellos as chief of a similar commission operating on the São Paulo frontier, to determine the boundary between the two states.

—The *Pharol*, of Juiz de Fora, hears that the sanitary inspector of that place, Dr. Penna Filho, is very indignant because the Central railway officials have sent suspected cholera cases there for treatment. The inspector says that the Central railway is able to take care of its own sick, and if any more patients are sent to Juiz de Fora for treatment in the contagious diseases hospital, he will absolutely refuse to receive them.

—The government is studying measures for the sale or lease of the state railways of the north. This is one of the most sensible steps the government has yet taken. The state railways are all most expensively and inefficiently managed, and they are therefore a source of expense to the taxpayer. The government should go out of this line of business altogether.

—The director of the Central line has been greatly surprised lately by the number of complaints received in regard to the violence and rudeness of his subordinates toward passengers. The abuses in this direction are of long-standing, for it is many months since the public has been permitted to complain. Inattention, insolence and even violence have been common enough on the Central railway during the past eighteen months, to make one think twice before entrusting himself to its tender mercies. The director will do well to enforce the idea that it is the purpose of the Central railway to serve the people, not to oppress them.

LOCAL NOTES

—The new Uruguayan minister to Brazil, Dr. Carlos de Castro, will not leave for this city until February 10th.

—A manifestation in honor of the President, promoted by the commercial classes, is spoken of for the 10th prox.

—The Italian ironclad *Liguria* is on her way to Brazil. The press assures us that the visit has no political significance.

—A national guard club was definitely founded in this city on the 25th inst., its first president being Colonel Dr. Jorge Moreira Pacheco.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that Custodio de Mello is now at Alvear, and that Saldanha da Gama is at the Rio Grande frontier in conference with various federalist chiefs.

—Significantly enough, the defenders of legality of yesterday, are to-day the conspirators against it.

—It is reported that Capt. Dias Jacaré was wounded in one of the conflicts which occurred last night.

—Our issue of December 26th took 17 days to reach Montevideo. It must have been an object of interest in the postoffice.

—The *Paiz* of the 26th says that it will not continue the discussion as to the character of the existing epidemic. Our colleague might have taken this resolution some time ago.

—Attention has been called to the turbid condition and bad quality of the water supply for some weeks. In all probability much of the illness reported as cholera has arisen from this cause.

—The government has resolved to dismiss from the service those midshipmen who present themselves under the recent amnesty decree. They will be dismissed as an example of military discipline.

—Sr. Carlos Giannelli, Uruguayan consul at this port, has recently been appointed an honorary secretary of legislation, in recognition of services rendered during the visit of the Uruguayan military commission to this city.

—The *Paiz* of the 26th had nothing to say about the Jacobin disorders of the preceding night, which were mainly directed against the government. This helps to locate our colleague, the quondam friend of "legality."

—It is said that the Jacobins are provoking attacks daily on the cartmen and laborers at the Gamboa station, who are in great part Portuguese. These patriots will not work themselves, and are not willing that anyone else should work.

—Telegrams from Montevideo report that 14 midshipmen have resolved to return home under the terms of the recent amnesty decree. It is to be presumed that the midshipman now under arrest on the *Niteroy* will be released.

—The telegrams from Buenos Aires on the 23rd and 24th were far from reassuring. Cholera is said to be increasing in Corioba and Rosario, and is spreading through the province of Santa Fé. In Buenos Aires new cases have appeared in the insane asylum there.

—It has been reported, as a certainty, that an extraordinary session of Congress will be convened in March next, to consider various questions relative to the financial and economic condition of the country. The *Journal* of the 26th, however, says that there is no foundation for the report.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 24th in the *Paiz* says that Capt. João Francisco has been sent to Porto Alegre under arrest, thus terminating the frontier incident. From this it would appear that there was a violation of Uruguayan territory after all, and that Minister Monteiro now admits it.

—The *Republica* returned to this port on the morning of the 25th, leaving the two torpedo boats at Santa Catharina, whence they are to be sent to Rio Grande via the transport *Santos*. This peculiar voyage of the *Republica* arouses a suspicion that there is something out of order in the service.

—It must be noted that the civil and criminal court of this city has condemned Manoel Martins Balleza to 7½ months imprisonment and 150\$ fine for selling coffee mixed with maize. This is perfectly right. Now let us have an example of the fellows who sell water, mixed with a little milk and starch.

—The director of hygiene, Dr. Torres Coim, and the sanitary inspector of asylums, hospitals, and schools, visited the Sengiers Hospital on the 23rd, and found everything in order. These inspectors have been unanimous in their praises of the sanitary arrangements and cleanliness of this hospital, as well as of the facilities it offers for the treatment of the sick.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that the Argentine government has recently signed a contract with the Armstrong house for a large cruiser now under construction in their shipyard. The conditions are that the cruiser shall be completed as quickly as possible, and the cost is about \$400,000. This illustrates the value of all that talk the other day about disarmament.

—The frequency of burglaries has become so great that the chief of police has urged his delegates to redouble their endeavors to stop the business. It may be predicted, however, that the delegates will do nothing of the kind. They are too busily engaged in worrying the peaceable citizen, to pay much attention to the burglar. These house-breaking exploits are of nightly occurrence, but somehow the police are never in the neighborhood.

—A Rio Janeiro telegram says that the diplomatic representatives there have been much disgusted at receiving a circular informing them that the government has resolved not to submit to arbitration the claims of England, Italy, Germany, France and the United States, for losses in the recent revolution, but that the said claims will be heard and decided by the Brazilian Supreme Tribunal of Justice. The diplomatic corps will enter a protest, whilst awaiting further instructions from their governments.—*Montevideo Times*, January 18th.

—Of course we wish to place no obstacle in the way of the importation of jerked beef—but, all the same, we want to ask a question. If there is any scientific reason for believing that jerked beef from Argentina might contain cholera germs, are we to believe also that the deposit of the said beef in some isolated place for the space of ten days destroys the said germs? Dr. Farjado says that the *vibratio cholerae* lives only five days in sterilized jerked beef, and that it can not live in saturated solutions of chloride of sodium peptonized. All of which is comforting, and enables us to receive our beef regularly. Science is a great thing, surely!

—Telegrams of the 24th from Buenos Aires state that Chili has ordered another cruiser in England. How meritoriously the new idea of disarmament is progressing?

—The police authorities complain that they have only seven men with which to patrol the suburb of Botafogo at night. It is little wonder the burglars are active just now.

—Our latest advices from Buenos Aires are still conflicting. Some of the telegrams state that there is no epidemic, while others report new cases.

—A telegram from Genoa announces the sailing of the *At Contorno* with 1500 immigrants for Brazil, 1450 of which are for the Sociedade Promotora of São Paulo. We thought that this current of immigration had been checked for the moment.

—The intense heat of the last seven or eight days has had the effect of increasing the number of yellow-fever cases. There were four deaths from this disease on the 25th. From the 1st to the 27th inst. there were 23 deaths from yellow fever in this city.

—On Sunday some soldiers attacked an Italian in Rua da America, and nearly killed him with their knives. The soldiers escaped, and the poor Italian was taken to the Misericórdia in a dying condition. This is the liberty for which we fought—the republic which we helped to save!

—The would-be opposition politicians are now hard at work organizing a "parliamentary republican" party, of which Dr. Americo Brasiliense has been invited to act as chief. We are now waiting to hear the *Paiz* give the alarm, for "parliamentarism" is rank treachery in that quarter.

—The number of armed police in the Ouvidor to-day looks as though another disturbance is anticipated. The *Paiz* is feeling an attack, and is greatly troubled for fear that the republic will suffer. It is to be remembered that the *Paiz* is the only true friend and protector which the republic possesses!

—Poor Brazil! Even the director of the Ilha Grande lazaretto thinks that he is serving his country by enforcing obsolete quarantine restrictions against the unfortunate traveller! The salary and position are nothing; he is doing it all through patriotism, for the honor and glory of his beloved country, and for the satisfaction of his own conscience. It was ever thus!

—The excessively arbitrary conduct of sanitary officials, not only in the imposition of quarantine, but in the imposition of disinfection and in the removal of patients to isolated hospitals, ought to be placed under some restraint. We deny their right to damage and destroy property, or to send a man to Jurujuba, except in clearly established cases. Is there no protection against these outrages?

—The Italian steamer *Washington* arrived at Ilha Grande about ten days ago, bringing out over 800 Italian immigrants for Minas Geraes. The sanitary authorities at first wished to compel the steamer to return these immigrants to Italy, but when it was proved that the *Washington* sailed before notice was given of the suspension of Italian immigration, it was resolved to receive them at Ilha Grande for account of the Companhia Metropolitana, the state of Minas Geraes being unable to receive any more immigrants.

—It is necessary to note that parties of rowdies and vagabonds are scattered over the whole city, creating disorder and alarm. At times they amuse themselves by attacking the Portuguese; at others they confine their patriotic aspirations to common theft and trespasses upon private property. A few days ago a party of six or seven invaded a *chacara* in one of the suburbs, which had no one but women and servants to defend it, and demanded coffee. This was refused, when they threatened to return, a dozen in number, and compel the people to serve them. They then amused themselves by stealing fruit and fowls, and literally encamped there for some time.

—An artillery lieutenant named Cintra Ramalho, stationed at Fort Santa Cruz, merits the attention of the adjutant-general. Some days ago he caused a civilian to be arrested and sent to the Niteroy police authorities. They found nothing against the man, and released him. Thereupon Ramalho took some private soldiers and went to his victim's house, and there gave him a terrible beating, after which he took him to the old Praca de Fôrça fort. On the way he met an old resident of the place and commissary of police, who protested against the illegality. Ramalho gave him a beating also, and had him locked up and afterwards conducted to Santa Cruz. This officer is playing the petty tyrant about Jurujuba, and it is time to make an example of him.

—Rio presented a sorry spectacle last night. There were detachments of infantry and cavalry stationed at the Gloria, Largo da Lapa, Largo da Carioca, Largo de S. Francisco, and elsewhere. A mob of roughs paraded the Ouvidor and were dispersed by the mounted police. Trifling conflicts occurred at various points and it is said that some persons were wounded. The reports, however, are decidedly alarming. The Jacobins announce that they propose to take the *Journal do Brazil* to-night, it is said to no manner what the attitude of the police may be. The *Paiz* is openly defending the rioters, and some military officers and students are abetting their excesses. Unless more vigorous measures are taken, we shall have fighting in the streets before many days.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The electric light is among the coming possibilities in Barbacena, Minas Geraes.

—We are indebted to the American Bank Note Co. for specimens of their incomparable calendars for 1895.

—The government delivered the steamer *Itaipu* to her owners, Messrs. Lage & Irmaos, on the 26th inst.

—In 1894 there were exported from Pará 22,673 kilos, of *garrapa*, valued at 111,283\$400. The exports in 1893 were 15,741 kilos.

List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 27th January, 1895.

NAME	Tons	Master	Entered	From	Consignees	Destinations
American						
lug Moses B. Tower	505	Freitas	Dec. 8	Cape Verde	To order	
bk Monrovia	443	Kane	27	Parahyba	Companhia de Tecidos Aliança	Nacé
bk Doris	525	Binner	30	Baltimore	Wilson & Co.	
ship City of Montreal	1119	Genes	3	New-York	To order	
bk C. Southard Hubert	1035	Southard	3	New-York	To order	
ship Alameda	1400	Olis	5	do	do	In distress
bgm W. G. Hutchings	425	Armstrong	11	Parahyba	C. W. Gross & Co.	
Argentine						
bk Bartholomeu	48	Silva	July 10	Itajhy	Santos Alreu & Co.	
bk Mercedes A. Tezanos	573	Burns	Dec. 15	Montevideo	L. Podesta & Filho	
bk Lina Casaco	125	Silva	15	S. João Barra	Caunilano & Co.	
ship Felix	137		Jan. 5	Santos	To order	
Austrian						
bk Josef	490	Braz	Dec. 8	Marseilles	C. F. Keller & Co.	Santos.
British						
ship Lizzie Buell	118	Rice	Nov. 17	Pensacola	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	S. Francisco, D. Sidney, D.
bk Shuter	117	Shapard	21	Amoy	Watson, Ritchie & Co.	Ruenos Aires, D.
bk Dundale	117	Trovena	21	Rangoon	Royal Mail Co.	
bk John Gamble	146	Treshaw	26	Newcastle	Wilson Sons & Co.	Falmouth.
ship Tweeddale	143	Menzies	3	Bangkok	Fernaz, Sobrinho & Co.	
ship Pythome	179	Anstaud	3	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.	
bk Hebe	200	Coen	6	Paspelac	Quayle, Davidson & Co.	
bk Boston	195	Mitchell	12	Newcastle	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	
ship Newman Hall	130	Davis	17	Larnit	P. S. Nicolson & Co.	
ship Royal Forth	208	Copper	15	Hull	Gas Co.	
bk King Alfred	138	Mc Louchlin	15	New-York	Rangoon	
bk Ancon	1334	Griffiths	23	New-Port	Watson, Ritchie & Co.	
ship Sipeb	136	Williams	24	Rangoon	To order	
bk Noel y Don	1028	Lenis	25	Bangkok	Fernaz, Sobrinho & Co.	
bk Conny of Angles	78	Lenis	25	do	Herman Stoltz & Co.	
bk Noddlebutt	1033	Blann	25	Rangoon	To order	
bk Janet Court	995	Hever	25	Cardiff	Messageries Maritimes	
ship Larjmore	1385	Spencer	25	do	Lage Irmãos	
ship Stanley	2105	Elget	26	Hull	Gas Co.	
ship Dominion	127	Hedclith	26	Quebec	Brazilian Coal Co.	
bk James L. Hawley	958	Grant	26	Cardiff	R. J. Harden	
bk Kirkloch	725	Cason	26	Hull	Gas Co.	
ship Zuleika	1094	Chalmers	26	Hull	Montevideo	
bk Clemons	740	W. Wilson	31	do	Messageries Maritimes	
bk Darwin	500	Phinnas	3	New-Port	Fernaz, Sobrinho & Co.	
ship Monrovia	1437	Phillips	3	Cardiff	Norton, Megaw & Co.	
bk Mary McAlister	1295	Bernard	4	Montevideo	P. S. Nicolson & Co.	
bk Rydalmere	1246	Grant	4	Rangoon	Gas Company	
bk Port Carlisle	1828	Grant	6	Rangoon	To order	
bgm Snowdrop	1053	Robertson	7	Cardiff	Royal Mail Co.	
ship Jane Buell	1853	Wakeham	7	Cardiff	P. S. Nicolson & Co.	
bk Lower Castle	1787	Socley	7	Rangoon	To order	
bk Tongue	949	Lockhart	7	Cardiff	Norton, Megaw & Co.	
bk Keltin	155	Romenel	12	Paspelac	P. S. Nicolson & Co.	
bg C. R. C.	276	Blind	16	Gaspé	To order	
bgm Red Rose	143	Montgomery	17	do	Norton, Megaw & Co.	
bg Union	181	Ferry	18	Bangkok	Lage Irmãos	
bk Maiden City	1137	Brammer	18	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.	
ship Criccieth Castle	1877	Dawn	18	Cardiff	Fernaz, Sobrinho & Co.	
ship Alexander Yeats	155	Murray	24	Byth	Companhia de Tecidos Aliança	
ship Erin's Isle	1274	Smith	24	Parahyba	Lage Irmãos	
bk Pohna	771		24	Parahyba		
bg Buda	312		24	Parahyba		
bk Bismarck	1855		27	Cardiff		
Danish						
bk Olga	99	Schmidt	Dec. 15	Pensacola	C. G. C. e Industria	Buenos Aires, D.
bk Dana	36	Nelson	23	Aracaju	Chr. Heckscher & Co.	
bgm Union	149	Ankersen	Jan. 8	Hamburg	Walter Christiansen & Co.	
German						
bgm Adler	251	Steenken	Oct. 25	S. Fc. do Sul	Santos, Abreu & Co.	
bk Othmarschen	1705	Saizen	Dec. 12	do	Max. Nothmann & Co.	
bk Olga	550	Kandmann	14	Cardiff	Macedo Junior & Co.	
bk Frits von der Lincken	285	Do	15	S. Lima	Souza Alves & Co.	
bk Gotia	793	Kumpff	24	Widly	C. G. C. e Industria	
ship Fritz Reuten	1425	Hansen	25	Cardiff	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	
ship Charia Diekmann	1321	Schitt	27	do	Wilson Sons & Co.	
bk Brillant	116	Kessal	1	do	do	
ship Kito	1595	Wattman	12	do	Max. Nothmann & Co.	
bk Frith	235	Julles	20	Pernambuco	Clemente Neidhart	
Varun	467	Lengens	23	Guthenborg	C. G. C. e Industria	
Italian						
bk Giuseppe Cappadona	617	Haridlo	Dec. 30	Marseilles	To order	
Norwegian						
bgm Solveig	256	Andersen	May 4	Macabé	To order	
bgm Argos	150	Nov. 15	Rio Grande	To order		
bk Reminga	472	Kjensensu	25	Antwerp	C. G. C. e Industria	Barbados.
ship Samhold	1295	Hansen	26	Pensacola	To order	
ship Prince Robert	2054	Hansen	26	do	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	
bk Lelle	394	Kjensensu	26	Aracaju	To order	
bgm Frode	254	Rundgren	26	do	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	
ship Phos	1532	Johnston	26	Cardiff	Royal Mail Co.	
bk Prince Arthur	1535	Paude	27	Newport	Herman Stoltz & Co.	
bk Raced	599	do	30	Hamburg	To order	
bk Carl Pehl	974	J. Olsen	30	do	Silva Pires & Co.	
bk Hivitha	499	Torjensen	31	Rangoon	Brazilian Coal & Co.	
bk Narget	345	Hansen	31	Cardiff	C. G. C. e Industria	
bk Prince Amado	1240	Steen	25	Cardiff	Alvaro Tadin	
lug Viga	291	Leverson	25	do		
bk Sidiolin	39	Jansen	27	do		
Portuguese						
bk Nova União	393	Fernandes	Dec. 15	do	J. A. G. Santos & Co.	Pernambuco
bk Fernanda	723	Oliveira	Jan. 25	Valencia	Macedo Junior & Co.	
Swedish						
ship Carl Hendric	1067	Sevanstron	Dec. 28	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.	S. Franc. do Sul.
bk Hamma	405	Lundberg	30	Nordkoping	C. G. C. e Industria	
bk Anna Sofia	475	Lodin	Jan. 27	Rosario	Carlos Rossignol & Co.	

N. B. The letter D on the margin indicates that the ship has been dispatched.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresco No. 8.

Caixa 392. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other languages.

In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected.

47-57.

Agent, JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS.

GEPPE, WYSARD & FLETCHER

10 Rua Frei Gaspar, 1º

SANTOS

P. O. BOX 22.

Cable address: WYBARD.

General Commission Agents and Exchange Brokers.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

HOGG & MURLY.

GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SHIPPING AGENTS

No. 8 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

FRENCH WINES

CLARET

of different qualities imported direct from Bordeaux.

Special depot of P. SALINS & FILS aîné, Bordeaux, for the sale of table wines.

All orders delivered at the residence in bottles, cases, or barrels.

ETCHEBARNE FRÈRES

Rua do Carmo 14.

Rio de Janeiro.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Villányi,

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugay.

TOKAY WINE

is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Rombauer & Co.

78, General Camara. Rio de Janeiro.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,

110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see one of the visiting physicians (Drs. Rocha Faria, Bandeira, or Stewart) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room.

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting offices of the regular visiting physicians are:

DR. BANDEIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1ª de Março.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

LESSONS.

PORTUGUESE and FRENCH lessons given to Englishmen, by a gentleman who understands thoroughly both languages.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply in writing to A. B. P. at this office

SOCIÉTÉ AN. M.

TRAVAIL ET

D'ENTREPRISES

AU BRÉSIL.

Empresa Estivadora

79 RUA 1.ª DE MARÇO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

VICTORIA STORE

8 B, Rua de São Bento
SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

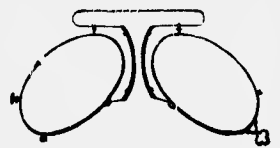
Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennetts' Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's tea, of which there is always a good stock.

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O.

São Paulo.



The very finest Spectacles and Eye Glass from the best European Factories.

Eyes tested free of charge.

75, RUA SETE DE SETEMBRO

between Ruas dos Oriveis and Gonçalves Dias.

CHALK & Co.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Telegraphic Address: DESPATCH.

P. D. Box 374.

No. 4, TRAVESSA DO COMMERCIO,

S. PAULO.

Agents for

Messrs. THOMAS FORD & Co.

SWANSEA (England).

Correspondence invited.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.

ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best disinfectant for vessels

Rua da Alfandega n. 70

ROOMS TO LET.

In a pleasant street and with a family, suitable for Gentleman and Wife, or single Gentlemen.

Rent reasonable.

11 A, Rua dos Anjos, Fabrica das Chitas.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death or whereabouts of the following:

EDWARD LEAY, 72 years of age; has resided 35 years in Brazil.

WILLIAM DAVIS, deserted on the 20th September 1890, at Rio de Janeiro, from barque Hechanova.

CAMERON MACINTOSH, 25 years of age; last heard of on board of the British ship Tynant Court.

KEUBEN SAVERS, seaman on board the barquentine Brunette which loaded at Imbituba for Rio de Janeiro, June, 1891.

Mrs. LOBO, daughter of Mrs. Kisten, whose husband was supposed to be in command of the Brazilian vessel Guanahara.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd December, 1894.

C. F. Ancell,

Acting British Consul General.

TO LET.

Sitting room and bed-room with or without board.

Rua Senador Vergueiro n. 48.

Shipping.

Geo. R. Peyton. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.

THOMAS NORTON & Co.

Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
104, Wall Street.

NEW YORK.

Steamships.**ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
Jan. 30	Thames...	Montevideo and Buenos Aires via 11ha Grande.
" 30	Fagus...	Bahia, Macae, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Southampton.
" 31	Danube...	Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton, and Antwerp from 11ha Grande.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to
73, Rua Primeiro de Março, 1st floor.

G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.****LAMPORT & HOLT LINE****PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK**

Intended sailings of

COLORIDGE

(March)

LEIBNITZ**GALILEO.**

The Steamer

HEVELIUS

(Fitted with electric light throughout)

will sail for

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO

AND

New-York

on the 10th February

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at
moderates rates.

Surgeon and Stewards carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England, and
without the inconveniences of transfer.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

87, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages and other information apply to the

Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ld.**

58, Rua 1º de Março.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.**

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen — United States	
" Brazil	
" River Plate	
" China, Japan	
" Australia	

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th
and 29th of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines
accepted.

Passage Rates:	1st-cl.	3rd-cl.
Rio — Antwerp, Bremen.....	500 Marks.	1400 000
" — Vigo.....	500 "	1300 000
" — Lisbon.....	500 "	1200 000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 58.

Rio de Janeiro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester:
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79 Rue Sete de Setembro
1st floor.

ST. JACOBS OIL

**THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR PAIN.**
Cures
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents
bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO.
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.
W. R. Cassels & Co., Agents for Brazil.

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.****ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.****DEPARTURE for VALPARAISO.**

Calling at MONTEVIDEO, PUNTA ARENAS

Iberia..... Fever. 6th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and

all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken

out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.****ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS**

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.**HOMEWARDS — Due at Rio de Janeiro.**

Doric..... Jan. 31st

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every

convenience for the comfort of travellers. (Call at TENSARITA

and Plymouth; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

WILLIAM SAMSON & Co.**Steamship Agents**

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS**HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS****GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS**

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " 905

Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 30, " " 253

Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " 54

Cable Address: — SAMSON.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,
manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and
Japanese parchment;

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.

Samples may be seen at the

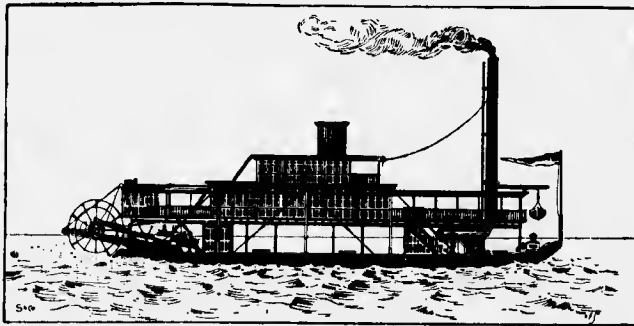
Typographia Aldina

No. 79 Rue Sete de Setembro.

The Chandler & Pricex x **GORDON + PRESS** x xand the **Golding & Co.**x x **PEARL + PRESS** x x

are great favorites with all job printers.

We have some of each for sale.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.

STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation,
and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.
Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.
Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service
on the Zambezi.
They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby
the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—
YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,
POPLAR, LONDON.

**NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., L'd.****ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.****HOMEWARD — RIO to LONDON.**

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Rimutaka..... Feb. 15th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are
celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior ac-
commodations. Call at TENSARITA and PLYMOUTH: pas-
sengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETT,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved**THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co.
LIMITED.**

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ld., London

Idem

Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"

always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES.

Praça do Commercio, Salas 28 and 27.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

**V.A. WENCESLAU
GUIMARAES & Co.****WINE MERCHANTS.**

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines;

G. PIRELLA & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. Remy MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne.

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

IZAL

The non-Poisonous Antiseptic and
Disinfectant.

Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

The only preventative of Cholera,
Yellow fever and contagious diseases.
In bottles and gallon drums. For sale at all
druggists and chemists.

Sole Agent for Brazil,

NESTOR SAMPAIO

Rua do Ouvidor 55

Rio de Janeiro.

Directions for use gratis on application.

Typ. ALDINA—Rua Sete de Setembro, 79.